

Dixon charges sociology department "repressive" Professor resigns in protest

by Eugene Lancaric

Sociology professor Marlene Dixon has resigned from McGill effective August 1975.

In an October 8 letter to Arts Faculty Dean Robert Vogel, Dixon cited the "de facto dictatorship of the reactionary senior faculty" as the main reason behind her move. This dictatorship, she charged, "created an atmosphere in which almost all one's energy is consumed in purely defensive and generally pointless skirmishes; where daily life is oppressive and above all repressive, and where one does not grow or develop intellectually except through the most arduous and difficult efforts."

"I would be willing to engage in political combat," Dixon's

letter noted, "if I thought some change in the department would result from it. However, the last three years have made it plain that no change would result in the presently intolerable conditions."

A professor at McGill for five years, Dixon came to McGill after being fired from the University of Chicago, and has been surrounded with controversy from the beginning. At Chicago, she was active in the women's movement and in the Sociology Liberation Movement, a group which opposed the complicity of American sociology in the war in Indochina and the links between the profession and the American corporate elite.

Her involvement in radical political activities at McGill

included the 1969 struggle by students in sociology for

See excerpts from Dixon's letter on pages 4 and 5.

representation on departmental committees, and the opposition to the War Measures Act in October 1970. When McGill forbade meetings against the 1970 repressive measures, Dixon got around the ban by holding a public teach-in in her classroom.

Dixon won a three-year renewal of her contract in November, 1971. At that time,

the renewal committee charged that her classes were "harangues," her evaluation of students "arbitrary and biased", and her publications "insignificant." Her contract was only renewed after graduate and undergraduate students in her courses demanded reappointment, and a group of eleven sociologists from outside McGill praised her intellectual abilities.

Asked by the Daily why she had chosen to resign rather than fight for reappointment, Dixon replied "If I had fought to keep my job, I would have lost even if I'd won a renewal. That's what it's like to be in that department. The struggle would have been about me—I would have had to defend my intellectual and

academic competence once again."

"By resigning," Dixon said, "I'm pointing my finger at the real problem—the oppressive nature of the McGill department, and repression in universities all over North America. I don't see my resignation as a surrender at all."

Sociology co-chairperson William Westley, asked to comment on the resignation, said "It's her right to do so, and I respect it. As far as her letter goes," Westley said, "I don't feel it was directed at me, so I don't feel it would be proper to respond."

The other co-chairperson of the department, David Solomon, could not be reached for comment.



Bob Keaton



Yves Normandin



Nick Auf der Maur

MCM candidates interviewed

"A lot of people are tired of Drapeau"

by Kent Farrell

The Civic Party administration is finally realizing that there is serious citizen based opposition to its present position in city hall. This was the assertion of the three candidates for the Montreal Citizens' Movement in Cote des Neiges—Bob Keaton, Nick Auf der Maur and Yves Normandin—in an interview with the Daily last night.

The MCM will seek to put the Olympic games in the back seat, said Auf der Maur, by giving first priority to many of the essential services in the City of Montreal such as snow removal and road maintenance and by undertaking a broad revision of the city's taxation system.

"A common front of Montreal and all its suburbs could apply enough political pressure on Quebec to change the present tax base," said Keaton, "What we would propose to do would be to eliminate water and property taxes."

He said city revenues would then come from an increased percentage of the provincial sales tax received from Quebec and the imposition of an income tax on citizens. With the present rate of water and property taxes, Keaton said, poorer people bear the brunt and there is tremendous pressure on property and building owners to sell out to big firms which can afford to construct large buildings and absorb the high taxes.

"However, with a tax change effected, large scale demolition and construction and net population decrease out from the centre of the city could be curbed," Keaton said.

The MCM would also seek to open lines of communication between the administration and all city departments, Auf der Maur said, referring to the current demoralization going on in practically all city departments.

Pointing to the city's planning department as an example Keaton said that "Everything they do ends up in the filing cabinet." He cited arrogance in the current administration's

New Women's Union formed

by Bonnie Price

An open meeting of 40 women students voted unanimously yesterday to revive the Women's Union, an organization for women students that went defunct in the late 1960s.

The organizers of the meeting, Basia Hellwig and Susan Gottheil, propose that the revised Women's Union be an "umbrella organization" coordinating a broad range of services for women including day care, job placement, counselling, health care, legal aid, and social activities.

Although the Women's Union has not been active for seven years, it is still constitutionally recognized by the Students' Society as an organization representing all women students at McGill. The Students' Society constitution stipulates that the Women's Union receive \$1500 annually and that the Women's Union president hold

a seat on Students' Council.

According to Hellwig, the original Women's Union "faded out in the late 1960s" because a separate women's organization was considered discriminatory. The organization is being revived, Hellwig said, because women need an organization that represents the particular interests of women in this society. "The idea that women are equal is not based in social reality," she said.

"A strong Women's Union could be a powerful way of dealing with discrimination," Gottheil said.

Plans were made to revise the Women's Union constitution and to select an interim executive to sit on Council until the official December 5 election date.

The next meeting of the Women's Union is planned for Tuesday, November 12 at noon in Union room 307.

Erratum

The article entitled "McGill stifles environmental studies" was not submitted by R.C. Zimmerman to the Daily for publication. The Daily received the article from the geography department through the inter-university mail system and assumed that the sender was in fact the person whose name was at the end of the article. Professor Zimmerman tells us that this was an erroneous, stupid, foolish assumption. He says the article was a confidential report submitted to a departmental committee.

We can only surmise that one of the committee members submitted the study to the Daily. We apologize to Professor Zimmerman for running the article under his name under a "From our readers" head. We thank, however, the unknown committee member who shared Zimmerman's enlightening study with Daily readers.

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MCM...

Continued from page 1

attitude towards workers on all levels as a major reason towards general decrease in quality of service in every sector.

Auf der Maur sees no problem in the fact that MCM members range from conservative to left wing politically. He said that this is a healthy sign compared to the highly authoritarian structure of the present administration.

All three candidates were highly optimistic about the upcoming election. "A lot of people are sick of Drapeau," said Keaton, "After all, if there's one place people should have an influence on things, it's in their cities."

Letters

Pension plan article sensational To the Daily:

I found the article by Julian Sher on the McGill Pension Plan on Tuesday a little bit sensational. Mr. Sher has used a degree of subjective input in the story, and I would cite as example such descriptive phrases as 'financial debacle', 'disastrous state of the pension fund', or that the administration is 'frantically trying to reform a

badly-battered pension scheme'. Not exactly the epitome of front page, hard news reporting.

I know nothing of Mr. Sher's background, but I get the impression that he isn't completely familiar with the recent performance of international security markets. I know very little of the mechanics of the McGill plan, but I do think that I can offer some general comments on performance.

Corporations and national economies suffer from inflation too, believe it or not, and if you combined the performance of stock market averages since 1966 (-30% to -40%), with the cumulative inflation over this period (50%-60%), then we wind up with real purchasing power of financial assets of between 50%-60%. In 1966 terms, which is the kind of performance that we saw between 1929-33. Even over the last year, combined real losses in purchasing power are in the order of about 40%. Anyone can crunch numbers. I am not suggesting that the McGill plan has been well-managed, but I do question whether it qualifies as a 'financial debacle', when it is considered in relation to the general investment environment.

Mr. Weldon fails to point out the 17% real losses from inflation that would have been

incurred under the Sun Life plan, with no opportunity to recover this through capital gains. Mr. Weldon points out that bonds, stocks, and cash have suffered significant losses, but short of the Sun Life type of plan, what other investment vehicles are there? Ontario has already acted on skyrocketing real estate prices, and the only people that are really eager about gold on an ongoing basis are the 'doomsday' crowd.

I appreciate that trying to pick tops and bottoms of the security market cycle is a fool's game, but at current levels these markets seem to anticipate World War III, and an invasion from Mars, and, unless these events take place, Mr. Weldon, then I think that we can safely say we are near the low. We are not dealing with perfect markets here, and historically, security markets have gone up, in real terms, a whole lot more than they have gone down.

P. Wolfraim
MBA II

Today

African, Caribbean and Black Students: Joint discussion on Ethiopia. An analysis of the famine and its causes. Prelude to a fund raising drive. 7:30 pm, Union 123-4.
Transcendental Meditation: Introductory lecture 1:00, Leacock 114. All are welcome.

Darkroom: There will be a meeting of all photographers interested in using Hillel's darkroom today. 3460 Stanley Street, 4 pm.
Linguistics Student Union: There will be a meeting of all people interested in working on course evaluations this term today at 1:30 pm in the Linguistics Lounge. 5th floor, SBB.
Worker's Support Committee: Regular meeting tonight at 6 pm in room 457. New members welcome.
Vietnamese Students: Election meeting today, Union B26, 5 pm.
English Department: Charlie Chaplin's "The Gold Rush" will be shown in L219 from 3-5 pm. Free admission.
Political Science Department Seminar: Stuart Leggett, M.P. for New Westminster and Chairman of the N.D.P. Caucus will be speaking on "Law Reform and Political Participation in Canada: The Problem of Class-Action Suits." Today at 2 pm in L111.
McGill Christian Fellowship: "The Municipal Elections and You," 1 pm, Union 457.
The Free Press: Meeting at 3 pm in Union 467. Bring articles, poetry, phone numbers for next week's issues.
Young Alumni "Hal Karate": Exhibition by Black Belt champions and Ping-pong match at half time. 8 pm, Leacock 821. All welcome. No charge.

What's What

MCGILL FOR FARMWORKERS COMMITTEE
Meeting on Wednesday at 5 pm in Union 457-8. Viva la Huelgal

UKRAINIAN CLUB
Members urged to attend demonstration in Ottawa to support Valentyn Moroz. Wednesday, Nov. 6. Buses leave at 3 pm from Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Church, at 4 pm from UNO (Fairmount and Hutchison) and 5 pm from St. Basil the Great Church in Lachine — tickets \$5.00 including return.

BRIDGE CLUB
Sorry for the mix-up Thursday. Lesson Tuesday, Nov. 5, BH21, 5 pm. Duplicate game every Tuesday at 6:45 in Union Coffee Lounge.

Due to space and advertising considerations, the Daily editorial board has established two criteria that announcements in the Today and What's What columns must meet:

[1] the announcement must concern a student-sponsored McGill group and [2] the function must not be profit-making or charge an admission fee.

Starting today any announcements not meeting these criteria will not run in either column unless a paid advertisement is entered elsewhere in the Daily.

JAPANESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY
Meeting Thursday November 7 at 6 pm, Union B-40.
UNITED FARMWORKERS FILM FESTIVAL
Come and support farmworkers. Thursday, November 7, 4-6 pm, Union 123-4.
L'AEFUM
Reunion Generale de tous les membres et de ceux qui veulent le devenir. Mercredi, le 6 Novembre a 5h pm, dans le "Coffee Lounge" de l'Union.

SKYDIVING CLUB
Members are asked to pick up their CSPA cards at the office around lunchtime. Ride offers provided for the weekend.

AFRICAN STUDENTS
Get-together on Thursday at 7 pm in Room 123-4. Drinks will be served. Everyone welcome.
MUSIC FACULTY LUNCH CONCERT
Joelle Amar and Yun Meyrowitz, bassoon and piano. Works by Mozart, Hindemith, Tansman, Starokadomsky. Wednesday, 1 pm.

WOMEN'S INTRAMURAL VOLLEYBALL
Games starting tonight and every Tuesday following. See Currie gym for schedule.

BIOLOGY STUDENTS' UNION
Speakers programme on "Ethics in the Biological Sciences". Meet outside MBSU office Thursday at 4 pm or call Richard Sussman at 285-0238.

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

ENTERTAINMENT

Even if you don't have friends, drop in to THREE SAILORS and a GIRL. Wed. Nov. 6, FDAA 8:00 p.m. MFS Musicals.

Don't look now it's The Adventures of Goopy and Bagha. Two great films brought to you by MFS. Info call 392-8934.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

Vitality alive male seeks vital, real, attractive female (19-27), for fantastic, planned adventure. None but the courageous need apply. 481-7829.

To Sir Bors de Malaprop: Congratulations and our best wishes! The R.T. Sir G., O.B., Gwydion, Patrocles, & Enide.

TYPING

ACADEMIC TYPING SERVICE: Specializing theses, term papers, manuscripts. Prompt. Individual attention. Accuracy guaranteed. 842-6040; 488-7755; 845-1740.

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"If I told him
would he like it,
would he like it
if I told him?"

GERTRUDE STEIN

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(Confidentially, you will like the new bar in the Union opening Thursday at 3 p.m. — a lounge, discotheque and cafe all in one place.)

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SKI HOUSE, JAY PEAK: \$200 per person, group total 7. Less than 4 mi. from ski-lifts. Heating, electricity, etc. included. Call S. Leopold, 866-3501.

2 girls need third to share 4 1/2 on St. Marc. Call 933-7459.

Bedroom for rent. Large Apt. Whole top floor of Prince Arthur and University Street house. \$75/month. 842-5396 or 842-4589.

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Engineer, 50, looking for same or a serious Eng-Med. student in Guy metro area to share 3 1/2 furnished apartment. All modern conveniences included. \$100 monthly. References required. Call now 931-5552 after 9:30 pm.

WANTED: APARTMENT (3 1/2 rooms or more) in eastern area of Outremont between Van Horne and Mount Royal. Telephone: 392-8914 or 849-1718 (after 6 p.m.)

I'm looking for a 3 1/2 — 5 1/2 in the Outremont area. Call 489-1103 evenings after 6 p.m. or 842-1251 ext. 1618 days. Ask for Kathy.

Room to sublet in older building 2 min. from McGill. Call 843-5339 or 288-4032.

Housemate wanted to share townhouse on Nun's Island. Male graduate student preferred. 766-2053 evs.; 488-2551 ext. 363 work.

FOUND

Black male puppy with white markings found on lower campus Oct. 30/74. Call 488-7120 after 6:00 p.m.

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Expert Says World Has 27 Days' Food

**\$1 billion
agricultural
waste claim**

Calf slaughter may hike prices

**Beef study to
be launched**

850,000 tons used by distillers in 1971

Use less food grain for liquor, church asks



A new trump card for imperialism?

World facing food crisis

India is said to be facing the greatest famine in its history within the next few months. Northern Africa has been experiencing a famine for a number of years. In these past few months food prices have skyrocketed around most of the world.

At the same time, the Canadian government allows 28 million eggs to rot before they are marketed and Quebec farmers are forced to slaughter hundreds of calves and bury them for the sake of "economic efficiency".

Clearly the food problem is a political one and not a technical one.

The United Nations sponsored World Food Conference opens today in Rome. Like the past few UN conferences it promises to be a forum of confrontation between the Third World countries defending their real needs and the developed imperialist countries offering band-aid solutions.

China, having itself overcome problems of population, agriculture, and health through political solutions, will be well worth listening to at the conference.

However, the conference will not really solve any problems. It will serve only to clarify the political basis of the problems. The solutions will be political.

The following article is reprinted from the Guardian, an American newsweekly.

by Gail Omvedt

Will food become imperialism's trump card in its struggle against the rising aspirations of many third world countries?

Clashes between independence-minded developing countries and the big powers have already taken place this year over raw materials (at the UN

conference this spring) and world population (in Bucharest in August).

Another confrontation seems possible next month in Rome, at the World Food Conference sponsored by the UN-affiliated Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

As the spectre of a devastating famine stalks many developing countries, the hand of the third world may not be as strong on food as on the questions of raw materials and population.

The fact is that third world countries are becoming increasingly dependent on imperialist nations, especially the U.S., for basic food supplies. Foodgrains, such as wheat, rice and corn (to a lesser degree millet, sorghum and soybeans) remain the world's major staples, consumed directly in the poor countries and indirectly in the rich countries in the form of meat and dairy products.

The last century of imperialism has resulted in a stagnation or decline in the production of such foodgrains by third world countries. They have become exporters of "agricultural raw materials" — cocoa, coffee, bananas, tea, rubber or cotton — to the imperialist countries, and these remain major sources of export earnings. But they have increasingly had to import foodgrains to meet the needs of their own people — and these come mainly from the U.S.

By 1972-73 U.S. food exports as a percentage of the world market (world food exports) were 43.9 percent for wheat, 57.1 percent for animal feed grain (which includes crops used as food by many poor countries), 58.1 percent for oilseeds and 26 percent for rice. This represents a domination of the food market much greater than Arab control over oil.

For the U.S., food has become the major export earner. In 1973 agricultural

exports of \$17.7 billion overcame a trade deficit of \$7.6 billion in other areas. This year, it is estimated that agricultural exports will total \$19 billion to produce a \$10 billion agricultural trade surplus.

For the third world countries this means greater dependence. According to a May 1974 survey by the International Monetary Fund, grain imports by non-oil producing nations jumped from \$2.8 billion in 1972 to about \$7 billion in 1973 and are expected to rise to \$8 or \$9 billion by the end of this year. Most grains come from the U.S. and Canada.

And this dependence is expected to continue. A recent article by Lyle Schertz in Foreign Affairs cites these projections from the Department of Agriculture:

"First, the role of the U.S. as the major supplier of food in the international markets is expected to expand. Second, the dependence of the lower-income countries on food imports is expected to be nearly double the 1970 level by 1985. The two points add up to a heavy dependence of the developing countries on the U.S. as a supplier of food."

Can the food dependence of third world countries be used as a weapon of Washington's foreign policy — as blackmail?

Food blackmail

Food has long been a weapon of U.S. foreign policy. In the Food for Peace program, set up in 1954, grain stockpiles were used both to provide support for the surpluses of U.S. farmers and to exert influence on the countries to which they were shipped as "relief." For instance, in 1967, after a major drought in northern India, large shipments of U.S. wheat were held up until the Indian government agreed to sign concessional

agreements with U.S. fertilizer corporations. More recently the use of "food for peace" has become even more blatantly political: about half the total shipments in 1974 went to Cambodia and South Vietnam, to provide major assistance to the military dictatorships of Lon Nol and Thieu.

But these "relief" programs have become relatively insignificant. President Ford's proposal of \$1 billion for "food aid" recently represents the lowest amount in terms of food volume in many years. The fact is that as food prices have risen and U.S. farm surpluses have shrunk, U.S. agricultural policy has shifted to a more market-oriented farm economy and the untrammelled production and trade of food. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz has always been known as a free-market "hardliner," resisting any type of government control of food stocks or contributions to international food resources.

But food dependence remains a striking fact. Other circles in the U.S., particularly within the State Department, have long been in conflict with the agricultural interests here, stressing use of food for long-range policy needs over short-term economic gains.

There have been two interesting examples recently of controls over trade. One, when President Ford on Oct. 5 ordered the cancellation of contracts by two large corporations — Cook and Continental — to sell \$500 million worth of corn and wheat to the Soviet Union, and in 1973 when the U.S. refused credits for wheat purchases by the Allende government in Chile. (Less than a month after the coup the U.S. approved a credit sale of wheat to the fascist junta at eight times the total commodity credit

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McGill Sociology: "A triumph of reaction"

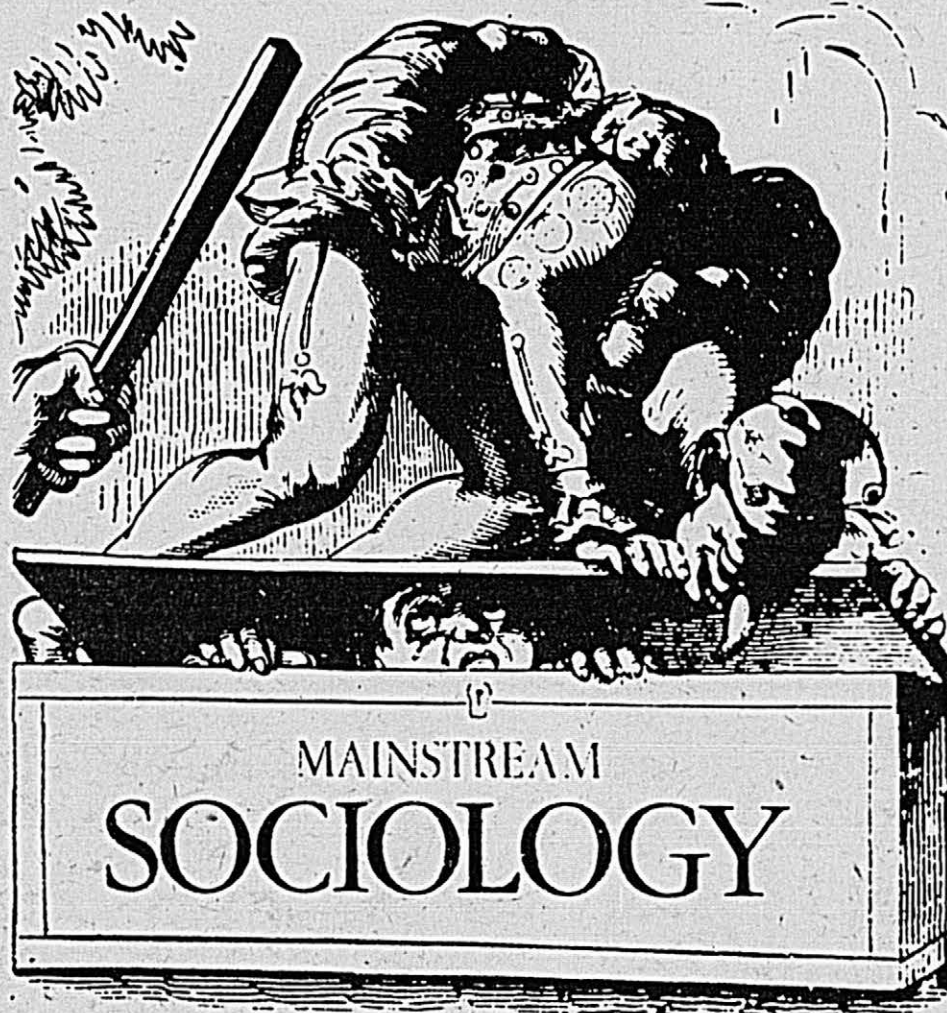
The following are excerpts from the letter of resignation sent by Professor Marlene Dixon of the Department of Sociology to Arts Faculty Dean Robert Vogel on October 8, 1974.

This is to inform you that I do not wish to be considered for renewal in the Department of Sociology and wish to resign as of 31st August, 1975. I have come to this decision only very painfully after long considerations. In five years one forms attachments to people and places which are not easily given up. Considerations of justice impel one to demand, or try to demand, a decent hearing on the question of appointment. However, I know that I cannot expect a decent hearing, only a political combat. I would even be willing to engage in political combat if I thought some useful purpose would be served, if some change within the Sociology Department would result from it. However, the last three years have made it plain that no change would result in the presently intolerable conditions. Since I am not the only one who suffers under the repressive conditions which exist, I am taking this opportunity to state openly why I prefer resignation to re-appointment.

It was once my belief, which I must now think to have been hopelessly naive, that universities were places in which one furthered intellectual work in a supportive and collegial atmosphere. But what I have experienced at McGill in the Department of Sociology has been an ever increasing atmosphere of repression, vindictiveness, and distrust, which leads in turn to such bitterness, anger and disgust that one's whole life becomes corroded by it. For example, consider that the Sociology Department was unable to select a chairman because of the over-riding political considerations and motivations of the entrenched reactionary faculty. To ward off putting the Department into receivership, which ought to have been done, rights to faculty self-government were sacrificed, and explicit recognition was given to the de facto dictatorship of the reactionary senior faculty. This decision stripped the minority faculty of any rights or protections within the department.

The petty dictatorship of the Sociology Department reactionaries

How does one institute a petty dictatorship? First, one needs the acquiescence of the McGill Administration, which has shown itself reluctant to intervene, possibly because the top levels of McGill's administration have no commitment to academic freedom whatsoever, and indeed may well support the suppression of progressive faculty. It was in fact only the intervention of CAUT in the Vaillancourt case that stopped a blatant political firing. Or perhaps the administration is unaware of the situation in the Sociology Department? I find that hard to believe. In the first case, the Administration must be aware that the repressive activities of the reactionaries in the Sociology Department extended itself to collateral departments, made obvious in the Vaillancourt case. Secondly, the administration must have realized the political motivations which dominated the Sociology Department's inability to



select a chairman by normal procedures, since these machinations were made public at the time. One therefore is led to assume that the repression practiced in the Sociology Department is given license by the tacit approval of the top University Administration itself.

The faculty reactionaries are always pointing the finger of blame for politicizing the department at progressive faculty. Yet how can that be? The progressive faculty do not form a bloc, nor even represent a single tendency in Sociology. Symbolic interactionists, Marxists, Africanists, and economic sociologists obviously do not form a disciplined organization of political agitators!

When socialist plots are not manufactured to disguise the hegemony of the reactionary faculty, then the issue is presented as the "preservation of standards". Yet all that is being preserved are mechanistic, professional "standards" having nothing to do with actual competence or with intellectual excellence. "Standards" serve as a diversion, as a cover for the blatant repression which is required to keep mediocre senior faculty in control of the department. "Preservation of standards" also serves to legitimate the fact that any vigorous intellectual tendency which does not conform to the establishment sociology in vogue ten years ago is slandered as "incompetent" and becomes a non-challenge to the prevailing mediocrity.

"Professionalism" serves entrenched university powers

The very use of the term professional is very important. The "profession" is in fact a hierarchical organization in which power is gained by the same means used in any other bureaucratic organization.

Those who control "standards" and "professional criteria" control academic sociology, and the prestige, high salaries and occupational security that go with professional power. It is thus a situation in which men of a hostile ideology are in a position of defining standards and criteria for those who they consider to be their enemies!

Marxism directly challenges their theoretical hegemony — and their theories of the university challenge the existing reward system of prestige and salary as well as the entrenched power and privilege of senior faculty. That is why academic reform and student participation is opposed, not because of any intrinsic concern for intellectual "standards".

Graduate student participation was crushed in the Sociology Department at McGill when the demand extended to participation in faculty hiring, precisely because the power to hire and fire, define "standards", and "judge" the work of junior faculty is the very foundation upon which senior faculty power and privilege has historically rested.

What disguises "standards" is in fact a political process by which those entrenched in power stay in power. It is why, for example, the Sociology Department can be so acutely embarrassed when scholars from outside the department and of unquestionable reputation but no vested interest, expose the Department's "judgement" of junior faculty as hopelessly biased.

It is why there are two standards of judgement in the sociology department, one for the senior faculty and those junior faculty who exhibit the proper

servility, and another for those junior faculty who do not. It is why standards are applied to junior faculty who do not. It is why standards are applied to junior faculty which the senior faculty have not achieved. It is why the sociology department at McGill does not conduct evaluations, but vendettas, as several cases at McGill have made clear.

In my case, my reputation, controversial as it is, is established, and nothing the McGill Department says or does accomplishes anything more than strengthening existing opinions. Other junior faculty are not so fortunate.

However, the McGill Sociology Department raises a much larger issue, the issue of genuine academic freedom. That issue is not confined to McGill, but part and parcel of the general triumph of reaction in North American universities.

The fight for academic freedom in the 1960s

Permit me to recall some of the issues that were important at the time of the last renewal struggle since those issues are still important. First, there is the politicization of my academic life that began in the late 1960s. It was in part the consequence of two sets of events: the regeneration of Marxian sociology out of critical sociology (in which I have been an activist, along with others to fight for the right of a Marxian tradition to co-exist with mainstream sociology) and the struggle for a relevant and responsible university, that grew out of the opposition to the war in Viet Nam waged on campuses in the United States.

Campaigns in opposition to the war spread to political struggles for a university responsible to the community (which in turn grew out of the civil rights struggle of the Black people), to a demand that students had a right to participate in the decisions affecting their lives and their education, and the struggle for the equality of women. That was how it began.

Against these progressive currents for change, reprisals from those with vested interest in the status quo, the reactionaries, were not long in coming. I was but one of the early activist junior professors purged, and I use the term deliberately and without exaggeration, from American universities. It is now common knowledge how this purge was disguised hiding behind the assertion that "academic standards" of excellence were being threatened by activists.

The rise of dissent and the slow emergence of Marxism, in the 1960s created situations where academic freedom became a central issue. It became the central issue because a real attempt to use academic freedom as something more than empty rhetoric occurred. At that point, internal and external pressures were brought to bear on the universities, calling for the suppression of such "extremists". Universities answered that demand by conducting the purges themselves rather than by resolutely defending academic freedom. Universities and related organizations erected structures of procedure behind which to hide their purges, to make it impossible to demand any redress against either direct firings or not very subtle campaigns to hound and persecute people to the point of leaving.

Indeed, it is probable that it is politically impossible to ever have any guarantee of genuine academic freedom. Nonetheless one must raise the issue in hopes that some persons treasure intellectual freedom enough to at least oppose the present condition of unfreedom and repression, to see beyond the strangulating hypocrisy of "procedural appeal".

Herman and Julia Schwendinger have recently completed a book, *The Sociologists of the Chair* (Basic Books, 1974), which represents the most thorough-going treatment of the development of American sociology, and which treats at length the interplay between academic freedom and North American sociology. Their study is pertinent because it reveals such repression is not new, but has characterized the field, determined its theory and development, from the very beginning.

Sociology usually justifies, excuses, rationalizes and promotes the American status quo

The Schwendingers amply document that North American sociology was ideologically cleansed from its earliest days, which in turn determined its theoretical development. This resulted in a theoretical sociology incapable of predicting any major contemporary event, and repeatedly exposed over the last ten years as a sophisticated exercise in justifying, excusing, rationalizing and promoting the American status quo, and very little else.

It is important that we understand the real nature of the "cleansing process". How is it that a discipline becomes ideologically self-policing in order to avoid the "risk of raising questions of violation of freedom where such questions have no proper place? In the formative years of American sociology, ideological selection and promotion of professors (hand in hand with universal repression of "impossible" socialist or Marxist professors) created an elite within the university agreeable to American capitalism. That elite became intertwined with the administration of the University itself, gaining control over hiring and firing, control of professional journals, promotion and recognition.

These are the very same men whose professional power, whose style of "mainstream sociology", rests upon: the systematic effects of outright, periodic political repression in this country. Repressive attacks occurred, for example, during and after World War I, toward the end of the Great Depression, prior to and during the McCarthy period, in the later sixties, and at the present time. During these periods, overt repression, added to enduring repressive relationships, have

provided multiple guarantees for the long-term domination of liberalism within the academic social sciences. [p. 546-47].

What of the situation today? Has it changed from the early days when socialists and Marxists "ran the ever present risks of being stigmatized as irrational, incompetent and unprofessional"? The Schwendingers report:

Flushed with their experience in civil rights and anti-war movements, armed with contempt for liberal platitudes, and equipped with a more objective understanding of American society—radical members of the new generation of American sociologists made their first significant critical assault on professional institutions at the 1968 annual conference of the American Sociological Association... Many liberal sociologists immediately responded to this assault by deriding the radicals for their "uncouth" manners, their defiant condemnation of the field, and their disrespect for the institutions that academic sociology had served so faithfully. [pp. 564-65].

As one of the organizers of that assault I can testify to the Schwendingers' account. Indeed, we were so "uncouth" that police protection was dramatically, and completely unnecessarily, called in. We also had a slogan, Knowledge for Whom?, and we attacked professional complicity in American militarism and the war in Viet Nam. That was the opening battle, which in the intervening years has resulted in the triumph of reaction. How was the reaction manifested?

[from 1968 to 1970] in American institutions of higher learning, radical scholars began to experience a wave of political repression. This wave was spearheaded in some instances by institutional trustees. But it was chiefly

conducted by academic administrators often operating in collusion with tenured faculty members within social science departments and professional schools, or within academic senates as a whole. [p. 565].

Being judged by hostile self-interested colleagues

Yet these are the very same men who sit in judgement, hire and fire, and renew and "evaluate", the work of Marxists. By what "procedure" is such an absurdly repressive process redressed? Will the requisite number of committees, readings, hearings and appeals educate them? Override their fear and loathing for a theoretical system which has been systematically repressed from the 1880s to the present? and which directly threatens their hegemony, theoretically and professionally? What "academic freedom" is there when considerations of power and prestige are at stake, and when a hostile and self-interested elite controls hiring, firing, judgement, determines "standards"? Is, in short, judge, jury and prosecutor.

I ask the Dean: can you imagine what life in this department must be like for us? Where "it is hard to have one's every utterance examined by hostile eyes, the worst possible interpretation put upon his every act, and harder still to avoid the awkward sentence, the garbled statement, or the misreported utterance that will give his trailers a chance to get rid of him as incompetent?" (Schwendinger, p. 537). Where "the students themselves were harmed because freedom of speech and intellectual honesty were greatly undermined in the process." (ibid).

It is an atmosphere in which almost all of one's energy is consumed in purely defensive and generally pointless, skirmishes; where daily life is oppressive, and above all repressive, for in such an atmosphere one merely survives — one does not grow or develop intellectually except through the most arduous and difficult effort.

It is a process designed to break or drive out any dissenters, or even better

to significantly cripple their ability to work intellectually as a result of the struggle to survive professionally. It is repression, brutal in its daily manifestation, subtle in its elusiveness.

By what "procedure" does one demand relief from this kind of persecution? How can a purely legalistic, and fundamentally hypocritical, form of "academic freedom" protect the objectively powerless from the hostile, powerful men in control by virtue of the structure of academic jobs?

Proposals

I propose that, to achieve academic freedom, to protect, in reality, the academic freedom of dissenting faculty—indeed of all faculty—the link between the profession and employment be abolished, and that employment be regularized in universities as it is in all other unionized bureaucratic institutions, promotion being based upon the principle of seniority in time.

Only in this way will the ideological and material tyranny of tenured ranking professors be broken, and the intolerable exercise of the power to withdraw a human being's livelihood be taken out of the hands of the senior professors. Far from the abolition of tenure, I propose its further extension to all.

I am more than aware that to demand this may be considered madness or "extremism" by administrators, present tenured faculty, and trustees. I believe, however, that nothing short of the second demand would, in actuality, guarantee academic freedom for dissenting faculty. In the absence of such a system, I am forced to conclude that there is not, nor could there be, academic freedom for real dissenters, given the present organization of the university.

It is, furthermore, historically obvious that the only possible source of amelioration or redress of grievances is through the organization of intellectual workers employed on university staff into such a union as to give the dissenting professors the capacity to meet power with power, and so to defend themselves against repression from whatever source.

Finally, I wish to resign in order that I cease to lend my name as an advertisement that the McGill Department of Sociology is a progressive department. I will no longer have some student come to me, or professor to write to me, saying I have come or I want to come because you are at this department. I cannot tolerate permitting students to come to this department thinking they are going to get something they will not be able to receive, while more than likely receiving much more in the way of punishment and disappointment than they could imagine.

Many people assume that the department must be progressive and open, because I am here. It is insufferable to permit myself to be used in this way, so that these men may boast of their tolerance while in fact they violate decency, intellectual integrity and academic freedom with such seeming arrogance.

I will not accept employment at any cost, and thus I cannot continue to be a part of what is going on here. Since I have tried, and failed, to change matters, and since I cannot see how the situation can be ameliorated without some form of external intervention, perhaps by the province, I truly believe that the general cause is best served in this way, to expose and bring out into the open what has been hidden behind "confidentiality". Confidentiality is the last resort of academic frauds.

Marlene D. Dixon
Assistant Professor of Sociology



Asks student support against trumped up charge

McGill student beaten by cops

by Fox and Polunbaum

On the night of July 18, 1973, Ismail Haridy was taken from a downtown restaurant to a nearby parking lot where he was subsequently beaten by city policemen. A formal complaint of police brutality, filed by Haridy to the police director of Montreal, brought no response until a month ago, when the police retaliated with an early morning attack on Haridy as he slept in his apartment.

"They played with me like a ball," is how Haridy describes

the most recent beating. He says that six policemen knocked out the lock on his door, ransacked his rooms, and dragged him naked and handcuffed down several flights of stairs to a waiting patrol car. He was taken to police station 4, put in a cell without clothes, food or water, and in desperation he tried to hang himself with plastic strips torn from a mattress cover.

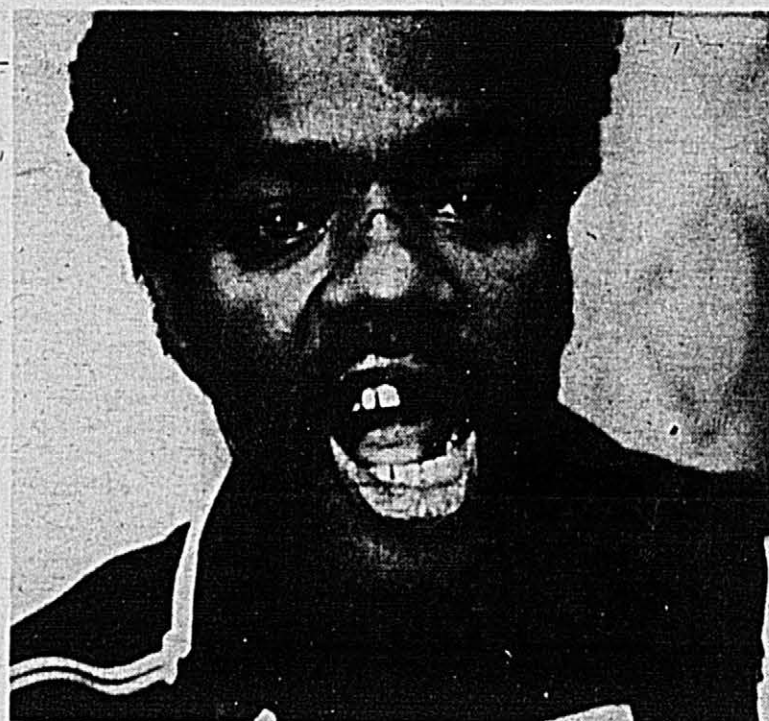
Haridy's apartment was left in a wild disarray. The linings of his clothes were slashed,

shelves tipped over, papers and books strewn about the floor. A digital clock which had stopped working when it was knocked over read 3:21 am.

A student in business administration and computer science at McGill University, and a teaching assistant at Dawson College, Haridy is in a visibly nervous state and says he finds it difficult to study or work. He has been sleeping in a tourist house for the past few weeks because he is afraid to stay at home during the night. One day he returned to his apartment to find the lock which he had fixed broken once again, and he believes that the police came back to look around.

A spokesman for Montreal police internal affairs, contacted by phone, said that an investigation of Haridy's allegations is being undertaken by a Sergeant Banville. He said that the sergeant visited Haridy's home when Haridy was not there, and found the door lock broken. Haridy claims that the sergeant broke the lock, and does not want to speak to the police without a lawyer present. Sergeant Banville could not be reached for comment.

Haridy is from the Sudan, and believes that the police picked him up initially because, "At that time, they were looking for West Indians and Haitians



Ismail Haridy after being beaten by Montreal police.

illegally in Canada, and thought I was one." He spent four days in jail after the first beating and was charged with residing in Canada illegally. Haridy has been a Canadian citizen since 1970. The case was dismissed the following April on the basis of Haridy's documented proof of his citizenship.

In his most recent encounter with the police, a month ago, Haridy appeared in court wearing only a pair of pants, facing the trumped-up charge that he had been picked up naked on St. Catherine Street. He was released from jail and ordered to appear again in court on November 19. A week ago he received a subpoena to face charges on November 12 of destroying city property—specifically, the destruction of a mattress in cell 2 of station 4.

Haridy insists that the latest beating did not happen for any

racial reasons, but rather because he is a student and filed a complaint against the police. He feels that the police are trying to frighten and intimidate him into dropping the complaint, to which he still has received no formal response. "Students have no power, no money to hire lawyers, and what happened to me could happen to anyone who is powerless," he says.

Haridy belongs to no political group and has never been involved with the black movement, although he thinks that, "A black radical group could have made a big shit of the beatings." He says he needs support now: "The first time, I tried to go through the system, but it doesn't work." He would appreciate the presence of sympathetic viewers in court on November 12 and 19.



The aftermath of a futile police search.

Food...

Continued from page 3

offered to Chile in the Allende years.)

The U.S. hopes its control of the food market can be used to counter attempts by third world countries to gain control of their own raw materials. Strong as it appears to be, the U.S. economy is becoming increasingly dependent on external supplies of raw materials. It already has to import more than 90 percent of eight basic raw materials needed for industry.

Thus, U.S. control of food nearly always is equated with U.S. dependence on raw materials in the hope that food at concessional prices might be made dependent on international agreements to hold down the prices of raw materials. A typical expression of this was made recently by James Grant, president of the Overseas Development Council, in the L.A. Times:

"By skillfully handling food, which it dominates, the United States might also begin to pioneer new rules for access to supplies — boosting production to meet demands and setting up reserves — that would benefit all as the supply of resources becomes increasingly tight. The importance of such new rules and practices will grow for the United States as it becomes more and more dependent on imports of minerals."

"Stockpiling" ploy

Therefore, when A.H. Boerma, the Dutch director of FAO, last year proposed some form of "world food reserves" or stockpiles, the idea was not only promoted strongly by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) — one of the original architects of the Food for Peace program — but was also taken up by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who ordered a study of such prospects by the National Security Council.

Food here was clearly seen as a weapon against the developing countries and it was Kissinger himself who proposed next month's World Food Conference.

One of the proposals at the conference will centre around a system of "food security." This means food stockpiles to be internationally coordinated but held under national control in various poor countries. The U.S. will try to make this the main point of the conference. It will emphasize that the U.S. can no longer hold stocks by itself as it did in the heyday of the Food for Peace program, but that each nation must be responsible.

The U.S. will also try to split third world forces by laying the blame for the food crisis on the rising costs of fertilizer and by arguing that oil-exporting countries should provide

most of the financing for the food stocks. And of course this kind of food stockpiling, with purchases to be paid for with Arab oil, will benefit and not threaten American agricultural interests.

So far, however, most developing countries have refused to fall for such a strategy. They will attempt to focus debate on an issue the U.S. and other imperialist nations will try to avoid altogether: the issue of "international agricultural adjustment." This refers to attempts to reverse the structure of food dependency itself, not only by raising production in third world nations, but also through trade agreements, price adjustments and lowering of tariff barriers. This would mean that the "agricultural raw materials" produced by third world nations will, like oil, bring higher prices and find unfettered markets in the rich countries, while basic food grains become available — as a result of rising production throughout the world — more and more cheaply.

Agrarian revolution

The third world nations know, however, that U.S. control over the food supply — and U.S. use of food as blackmail — was in force even before the price of oil and fertilizers shot up. They see the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) control of oil prices as a major blow against

imperialism which will eventually benefit even those countries which have little oil themselves.

China, whose socialist agricultural system has steadily raised food production and consumption for its millions of people and which is now becoming a major supplier of rice for other Asian countries, has taken the strongest stand in support of the oil countries. But even India, facing a famine created by its own refusal to abolish the parasitical domination of landlords, merchants and corrupt bureaucrats in the countryside, has attacked U.S. "consumerism" and maintained its support of the Arabs.

In the long run, third world countries will not make true gains toward achieving economic independence without an agrarian revolution, striking down the semifeudal and bureaucratic forces holding back their own production. For a country like India to shift from dependence on the U.S. to dependence on the USSR for foodgrains is only to change one master for another.

But a major first step is unity against U.S. imperialism's use of food and resistance to U.S. promoted notions that "the Arabs are to blame" or that population is the major villain of per capita food stagnation. The World Food Conference will most likely provide the stage for yet another major conflict between the U.S. and third world nations, with the developing countries more united than ever.

Students' Society

By-Elections

FOR

**COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES
BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND
SENATE REPRESENTATIVES**

**THURSDAY
5 DECEMBER 1974**

STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions:

Two (2) Council Representatives from the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research.

May be any Graduate Student in good standing with the University.

Nominations must be signed by at least 25 student members of the Faculty.

SENATE

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions:

Eight (8) Students' Society Representatives on Senate:

Dentistry	1 Representative
Education	1 Representative
Engineering	1 Representative
Graduate Studies (Academic)	1 Representative
Medicine	1 Representative
Music	1 Representative
Religious Studies	1 Representative
Science	1 Representative

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS
ONE GRADUATE REPRESENTATIVE**

Candidates must be members of the McGill Students' Society and must be registered at McGill University as full time students in good standing following the normal load of courses per year. Nominations must be signed by at least 50 members of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty.

ALL NOMINATIONS MUST CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

"We, the undersigned students, nominate.....
for the position of....."

All nomination papers must have the candidate's signature together with his year and faculty, address, and telephone number.

All nominations must be submitted to the secretary, Mrs. R. Haddad, at the Students' Society office in the Students' Union no later than

4:00 p.m. Friday 15 November 1974.

Students' Society Elections

December 5, 1974

Nominations are hereby called for the positions of the following Students' Council Representatives:

1. Representatives from the following schools and faculties must be students in their penultimate year, and must be in good standing with the University.

Arts & Science	3 representatives (At least one must be pursuing a B.A. degree, and at least one must be pursuing a B.Sc. degree.)
Engineering	2 representatives
Architecture	1 representative
Management	1 representative
Education	1 representative
Music	1 representative
Nursing (B.Sc.N.)	1 representative
Physical & Occupational Therapy	1 representative
	1 representative

2. Representatives from the following Schools and Faculties may be in any but their final year, having spent at least one full academic year at McGill University, and must be in good academic standing with the University.

Religious Studies	1 representative
Dentistry	1 representative
Law	1 representative
Medicine	1 representative

* All nominations must be signed by 25 students of the Faculty or School concerned, or by 25% of the students of the Faculty or School, whichever is less, and countersigned by the nominee with his address and phone number.

** Nominations must contain the following words:
"We, the undersigned students, nominate.....
for the position of....."

*** All nominations must be handed in personally to Mrs. Haddad at the Students' Society office in the Students' Union by no later than

4:00 p.m. Wednesday, November 20, 1974



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DEADLINE: 4 p.m. — Nov. 8, 1974

Please submit ideas with applications to:
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3465 Peel St.
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classifieds

Continued from page 2

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Students' Society
Executive Applications

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RETURNING OFFICER

Job description and duties of the C.R.O. can be found in the
Constitution and By-Laws of the Students' Society in the
Student Handbook.

* Application forms may be picked up at the Students' Council
Offices in the University Centre.

** Completed application forms must be handed to the
Secretary, Mrs. Haddad, no later than Friday, November 8th,
1974 at 4 p.m.

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